NEW YORK HERALD, JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

BYPICE N. W. CORNER NASSAU AND FULTON STE

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-CINDERELLA-A BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-WOMENTOUS QUESTION - OUR GAL IRISHMAN IN JAPAN-THERE JACK SHEP-FARES ON HORSEBACK. SURTON'S TREATRE, Chambers street-John Jones-Whene Shall I Dine! -Sweethearts and Wives.

FALLACK'S THEATHE, Broadway-Game of Life-AMBRICAN MUSEUM Afternoon Don Caran Baran, Evening Rouna Mandows - The Smiths. WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Meshanics' Hall-472 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck.

New York, Saturday, February 17, 1855.

The News.

Our Washington despatches are very interesting. The movements of the government to checkmate the filibusters are minutely detailed. We have additional news from Cuba which states that Gen. Concha was well acquainted with the designs of the expeditionists, and that he had issued a proclamation commanding that no quarter be shown them in case of capture. President Pierce has approved the resolution conferring the rank of Lieut. General upon General Scott. A veto of the French Spellation bill has been prepared, and will probably be sent to the House to day.

We have received the important decision of Mr. McLane, the United States Commissioner, in the affair of the disputed import, export and tonnage duties at Shanghae, alleged to be due and owing by citizens of the United States during the vicarious administration of the Custom House at that port by the American and English Consuls, and which ex bended from the 7th of September, 1853, to the 12th of July, 1854. The amount awarded to the Chinese Buperintendent of Customs at Shanghae, by this declaion, is 118,049 taels, nine mace and four candaseens, or in round figures about \$236,000. This amount will have to be collected by the United States Consul from the following houses:-Russeli & Co.; Smith, King & Co.; Bull, Nye & Co.; Augustime Heard & Co.; Wetmere & Co.; Hiram Fogg & Co.: Wm. G. Pierce, Frank Foster, and F. D. Williams. The award was rendered on the 231 of No.

We publish to-day highly interesting letters from our London and Paris correspondents, received by the Asia, with some additional extracts from our European files. The subjects of the ministerial crisis in England, the management of the War Department, the relative political positions of Austria and Prussia, with the latest report from Sabastopol, are treated of at length. An article from the London Times shows that that journal was disposed to look at the position of the British army the Crimes in a more cheerful light. Gen. Paez, the Venezuelan chief, has offered his services to th British to drill a light cavalry corps on the South American system. It is stated that the Western Powers have entered into confidential negotiations with Spain for the accession of an auxiliary force of 25,000 men to be sent to the Crimes. The "consideration" for this service is stated to be the assistance of England and France to protect Spain in the possession of Cuba against any freebooting attack on the part of citizens of the United States. A statement to the same effect was made previous to the commencement of active hostilities on the Dauube-Spain refused at that time to make the arrangement. The recent news from Cuba, however, readers it highly probable that the "consideration" alluded to has been accepted, and the arrival of a portion of the British West India fleet at Havana confirms the impression.

It will be seen, from a notice in another column that a meeting of shipping merchants is to be held at the Merchants' Exchange to day, at ,34 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the laws rogulating the transportation of emigrant passengers. The present law was passed when nearly, if not quite, all the American packets were two deakers; but since then they have been built with three decks. The effect of the present law, rigidly effforced, will be to cause a large majority of them to be seized for violation of law, although schally affording more room and better accommodalions to emigrants than were provided for un der the law. It seems that a new law, the present sassion, was agreed upon jointly by the Secretary of the Treasury, the shipping merchants, and the Committee on Commerce-The latter reported it unanimously, when it was called up in the Senate. Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, opposed it on the ground that Sena'or Pish, left for the remainder of the session, had left a bill of his own, on the same subject, with a request for him to press that, and to oppose all others. In the meantime the Secretary of the Pressury declares that unless a new law is passed, he will suforce the old law in the John Cochrane sense of it, which, if carried out, may lead to the seizure and withdrawal from service of about one hundred first class merchant vessels. At the meeting to-day, resolutions will, no doubt, be adopted. arging strongly upon the attention of Congress the necessity of speedy legislation on the subject. Regret was expressed that Senator Fish should, while unexpectedly withdrawing himself for the remainder of the session, have left the subject thus em-

The United States Senate vesterday was occupied in the consideration of private bills. The motion to reconsider the vote laying the bill relative to the privateer Gen. Armstrong on the table was agreed to, and after some explanation as to the agreements entered into between the friends and opponents of the measure, it was again tabled—24 to 23.

The House at an early hour went into committee on the Mail Steamer Appropriation bill. After a debate of two days duration, the friends of the Calles steamships have triumphed. The amendment of Mr. Olds, repealing the directions given to the Secretary of the Navy to terminate the additional allowance to the Collins line, was agreed to-86 votes in the affirmative, nays not counted. Tas committee then rose, and without taking the question of concurrence on the ameadment the House adjourned.

The steamboat Commodore arrive! last night in safety with her passengers from Boston, after being blocked up in the ice off Sands Point since Wednesday forenoon. We give elsewhere an account of the incidents and sufferings on board.

The Lieutenant Governor of the State, and his coperings in the Daily Times, are to appear before Marine Court this morning to show cause why they should not be committed for a contempt arising out of a lampoon published in that paper on

The Singapore Bi-Monthly Circular of Dec. 25. has come to hand. The imports of gold and sliver dust during the fortnight consisted of 118 buncals from the Archipelago. The rates reported for Aus trallau are \$20 to \$29 25 for bars, and \$28 to \$28 50 per buncal for dust. Exports, as above, 1,962 bun-

The cotion market was more active yesterlay, and all grades above midding were quite steady, with a tendency to stiffer prices. Inferior and mid dling grades were easy to purchase, without further change in prices. The sales embraced about 3,000 bales, about half of which were in transitu.

Flour was steady, without change of moment in prices. Some purchases were made for export. Wheat was quiet. Corn so'd at \$1 for Jersey white Pork was some easier, with moderate sales. Best

Within a week cheese has advanced one cent p

pound, and is now held at eleven conts, owing to

The spirit rappers assembled in fall force at the Tabernacie last evening. We present a graphic re-port of the sayings and doings, together with the address of ex-Judge Edmands, the first he has delivered in this city since he became a convert to

the doctrines of spiritualism. In the New York Senate yesterday, the bill to prevent encroachments on our hurbor passed to a third reading, the section requiring a report respecting certain obstructions on the Brooklyn shore having been struck out. The Lemon slave case resontion was taken up, when the dispute between Messrs. Brooks and Dickinson, relative to the quarrels of the silver grey and woolly sections of the late whig party, was continued. We forbear in flicting upon our readers a report of the discussion.

A number of bills of local importance were passed in the Assembly. The Prohibitory Liquor bill was considered in the afternoon session, but the question to recommit had not been taken when the adjournment took place. We have received a copy of Mr. Weed's substitute, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors to be drank on the premises, but permits the sale in quantities not less than five gallons, under certain limitations and restrictions and punishes intoxication summarily. As yet we do not perceive that this substitute has received the slightest favor from the ultra temperance party, and, therefore, postpone its publication.

The senseless practice of burning delinquent politicians in effigy has increased since the election of Mr. Seward. Daniel Uliman was served in this way at Albany yesterday, and Mr. Littlejohn, Speaker of the Assembly, was hung before the court house at Poughkeepsie the night previous.

We publish elsewere the proceedings yesterday before the Committee on Public Health, of the Council men, the subject under consideration being the expediency of prohibiting the slaughtering of cattle below Fiftieth street. Dr. Downing, City Inspector, appeared, and not only strongly urged the prohibition, but counselled the passage of an ordinance abolishing slaughter houses from the city altogether. The Doctor made some startling revelations respecting sale of diseased meat, a practice, it seems, of daily occurence, and one which, under the present regulations, there is no way of stopping. He related an instance of "the meat of a cow which he had seized as it was about being sold, which was absolutely putrifying, and when the finger pressed against the hind quarters the matter exuded as ough from an abcess." No wonder Dr. Underbill exclaimed, with every ind cation of disgust, that henceforth he was a convert to vegetarianism. And yet this sort of stuff is daily sold in the markets and butchers' shops, under the nose of the City Inspector, and he has withheld the facts from the public. He likewise stated that were the public to know all he was acquainted with in regard to this practice of selling diseased meat they would be astonished. Why has he not "astonished" the public long ago? We trust Mayor Wood will find it within the scope of his powers to institute an investigation into this matter.

More Cuban Disclosures_Extent of the Conspiracy-Policy of the United States and the Western European Powers.

It will be seen from our special correspondence of this morning, from Washington, that the government is adopting active measures to intercept the filibusteres, should they attempt to leave our shores, in any suspicious vessel or vessels, for the invasion of Cuba. At the same time we are informed by our Havana correspondent, that the local government of the sland considers the conspiracy there as practically extinguished, through the vigilance and activity of General Concha in detecting the supposed ringleaders; while, for "the security of the future," in ignorance of these late Havana disclosures, our correspondent at London reports the revival of a late important rumor there from Spain. It is this: that overtures had been made to England and France from the government at Madrid, proffering 15,000 Spapish troops for the service of the allies against Russia, if they will guarantee, first, the protection of Cuba against our filibusters; and secondly, a loan of a million sterling on the condition of the Sardinian loan, for a similar contingent to the Crimea.

Such is the present posture of the question respectively at Havana, Washington, London and Madrid. The present anti-filibustering activity of our government under the new peace policy of Marcy, is somewhat remarkable. It is a reaction brought very suddenly about by the terrible anti-slavery working of the Nebraska bill in the late elections. When Soulé set out for Spain, it was amid the cheers and plaudits of the assembled Cuban Junta. He was their man, and they were to await the upshot of his movements at Madrid. His antecedents, his instincts, his instructions, and the inclinations of the administration, were all of the filibustering type. His programme was a rupture with Spain, under cover of which the filibusters were to " let slip the dogs of war." Soulé failed at Madrid. Dudley Mann went over to assist him in concocting a rupture at Ostend; and that experiment was a failure. Soulé returned again to Madrid, for a last and desperate effort there to precipitate a quarrel with the new government. But the Nebraska bill and the late elections, in the meantime, had created a stampede at Washington; and in the excess of his alarm, Mr. Pierce abandoned the Soulé programme, and fled for shelter under the wing of Marcy, and to a milk and water peace policy. Soulé was met at Madrid with instructions to this effect. He

read them, pocketed them, turned upon his heel, and resigned in disgust. Thus the most comprehensive and formidable conspiracy for a buccaueering raid upon the beautiful and productive island of Cuba, of which any conception could have been entertained, involving thousands of men and millions of money, was suddenly defeated. Who could have dreamed that Nebraska would thus rebound against Cuba, and demolish at a blow the darling measure of a high pressure administration? There was something of positive grandeur in the extensive Cuba plot thus incontinently knocked in the head. Its ramifications extended from Washington to New York, to New Orleans, to Havana, to London, to Paris, to Ostend and Madrid. While Soulé was preparing the mine, the filibusters here, and their associate conspirators in Cuba, were preparing to run in upon the signal of the explosion. That appointed signal was the expected rupture with Spain, and justice to Soulé requires the admission that his ingenious and tremendous efforts to accomplish it were deserving of better success. He did his duty to the coalition. It was the countermine of the Nebraska bill that blew him up. After waiting upon Soulé so long for nothing, the Cabinet organs may now return to the Africanization of Cuba. There

may be something in it, after all. The disclosures which have successively followed from Ostend to Havans, are full of momentous suggestions. The ascertained magnitude of this buccaneering organization in the United States, thus covertly leading the ad-

ments here of perpetual danger to the peace of the country while Cuba continues a pos of Spain. The important arrests made by Gen. Concha indicate a complete system of correspondence between this country and the island, in spite of the stringent espionage of the Cuban authorities. For some months past we have had, now and then, a vague rumor of a filibustering expedition on foot, but so vague and indefinite as to attract neither the public attention nor belief. This shows the consummate skill with which the vast machinery of this secretly contrived foray has been managed, and suggests the very possible recurrence of another organization, and a more successful plot, at the first opportunity, under the superior discipline of the Southern Know Nothings.

We are informed from Havana that this last revolutionary enterprise is there considered as extinguished-that the British men-of-war, the Colossus and Boscawen, on guard, are, accordingly, about to leave for England; but that, to make all sure, a French squadron is shortly expected in their place, to watch the approaches to the island. But this is an unsafe and a very unsatisfactory state of things. The present despotic government of Cuba, as long as it continues, must continue to excite schemes of revolt among the creoles, and from a love of liberty, a spirit of daring adventure, and a spirit of cupidity, if you please, those creoles will continue to find hosts of sympathizers and conspirators in these States, able to command money, arms, ships, and all the munitions of war, and thousands of volunteers, ready to risk their lives for Cuba, as freely as for a fourth-of-

July excursion. For the sake of peace, for the maintenance of our amicable relations with t-he maritime Powers of Europe, for the sake of our friendly social and commercial intercourse with Cuba, and in behalf of that great fundamental law of public faith which lies at the basis of every honest government, it is incumbent upon our administration to think and act upon some plan for the permanent settlement of this vexed Cuban question. Spain wants money. We have a surplus. Can England and France for ever guarantee her the protection of Cuba against the Danes and Saxons from our shores? Even with that protection her island is insecure. How are they to guard a sinuous seacoast of fourteen hundred miles against the swift clippers and steamers of the fillbusters? They may slip in under cover of night from Yucatan, or Dominica, or Florida, and set the island in a blaze of revolt, in the teeth of a coast guard of a hundred armed vessels. And let two or three thousand Americans thus effect a landing and excite a stirring insurrection, and our government will be powerless to arrest reinforcements to the extent of fifty thousand men. if required, to make the work complete.

A special diplomatic commission, then, to England, France and Spain in behalf of the cession of Cuba to the United States. might possibly be successful in persuading Spain to cede for a good round sum a piece of property which, sooner or later, she must otherwise surrender at less than cost. But if she will not sell, there is still the alternative of an independent State government for the colony, leaving to the State the indemnification of Spain for the surrender of her inrisdiction While Cuba remains in her present anomalous half-and-balt position to Spain, of an "imperium n imperio," she will continue a "bone of contention " and of danger to all parties concerned, till they close upon the bone, as Russia, England and France have closed upon Turkey. In that event the allies will have a tougher job than Sebastopol, and poor Spain will have to foot the bills.

Marcy has been for two years studying the science of diplomacy, and especially in reference to this Cuba question. Driven off by the Nebraska bill from the filibustering plan, has he not some other expedient of settlement to propose? Has he learned nothing except the policy of Micawber, of waiting for "something to turn up?" Leaving Pierce, Cushing, and Dudley Mann out of the question, we commend to Marcy at this crisis, the trial of a special on to England, France and England has a lien upon Spain and her assets. France an interest through the Empress, and so we must treat with all three. Something has turned up. We must choose between a present settlement or a future par upon the Cuba question. What says Micawber?

THE BANK SUPERINTENDENT .- Ex-Governor Hunt arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel a few days since, from Albany, where he spent some time in endeavoring to secure the re-appointment of Mr. St. John to the office of Bank Superintendent. Now, let us see why the ex-Governor takes such an interest in this matter. Previous to the election of Washington Hunt to the gubernatorial chair, he was President of the Lockport Trust and Banking Company. Upon his election he resigned, but retained his interest as a stockholder in that institution. For some time past that bank has been embarrassed, and it became highly important that no change should be made in the office of Superintendent, so that the favors now extended by the department could be continued. Ex Governor Hunt, therefore, starts post haste for Albany to to save, if possible, his friend St. John from decapitation. The immediate cause of the embarrassments of the Lockport Trust and Banking Company was the withdrawal of funds belonging to the Banking Department on deposit in that institution, previous to the regular annual legislative examination of the affairs of the department. Mr. St. John, not wishing to show such a deposit to the committee, withdrew it, much to the injury of the bank, which has since been repeatedly protested, and is now a fair subject for the Superintendent's care and guardianship. He will, of course, let it take care of itself and cheat the public as much as it pleases. Ex Governor Hunt is one of the sureties of St. John, and it is, therefore, but natural that he should look out for his protegé, and for the bank in which he is a large stockholder The Lockport Trust and Banking Company would not long survive the retirement of St John from the Banking Department. It has for a long time been sustained by deposits of the public money held in trust by the Superintendent. If Governor Clark suffers himself to be made a tool of by these political financiers, he is not the man we take him to be.

THE PENNSYLVANIA KNOW NOTHINGS AND THE SENATORIAL QUESTION-ANOTHER SCREW LOOSE .- The election of a United States Senator from Pennsylvania has been postponed to the 27th instant. In the meantime twentyeight Know Nothings have, in a strong maniministration to the verge of a general war, is suggestive o the existence of the restless ele. diated Simon Cameron, the Know Nothing festo, (which we published yesterday,) repu-

cancus nominee. Among other objections against him, they say he is a Pierce administration man, a Nebraska bill man, an old trading party politician, and hence they repudiate him because the new American revolution calls for something fresher and better than Mr. Cameron.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, the chief State organ of the administration, on the other hand, is fighting to defeat the election of Cameron, as against a political heretic of the blackest dye. The administration disowns him and demands his defeat. "A beautiful quarrel as it stands." We like the progressive ideas of the seceding Know Nothings; but the Cabinet organ makes discord of the music. How would Buchanan do? The Liverpool Journal says, point blank, that he is a Know Nothing. If there are no fresh and young men in Pennsylvania worthy of the United States Senate, the issue must lie between Buchanan and Cameron. We await the result.

The Crisis in England.

The newspapers brought by the mail render it pretty certain that Lord Palmerston will be the next Prime Minister of Eugland, and possibly Earl Grey Minister of War. But there are changes at hand in the British Isles of far greater import than this: changes in comparison with which the substitution of this for that lord, or the fall of this or that ministry are mere child's play.

From the accession of William and Mary to the present day, England has been ruled by a clique. One hundred and seventy years has the great British oligarchy held supreme power, and trodden the people under foot. Not without fitful bursts of impatience, dark symptoms of uprising on the part of the down-trodden. William went to his grave without hearing of them. Anne served as shuttlecock to the aristocratic battledores till she, too, died knowing nothing of the people. The two first Georges spent their swinish lives in unconsciousness that there was a people at all. But the third George began to learn. Outspoken remonstrances, and fierce mobe, nay, stones rattling on windows and peers' carriages overset were his teachers. It was necessary to compromise, and a few men of the people, much to their astonishment and to the delight of blockheads, were raised to power; these, of course, to lose their popular origin, to blend with the aristocracy and to betray the cause which had raised them. Then more outcries from the real people, and more quaking of lordly knees, and paling of lordly cheeks. An impulse fierce, almost uncontrollable, is given to the movement by the French revolution. This time no compromise is tried; but the gullible masses are hushed by a senseless declaration of war with France. For twenty years men are too busy cutting French throats to think of English rights. At the end of the slaughtering, the people have been bled so freely as to require repletion before they can fight with spirit at home.

With years their strength is strong again and the battle is renewed with the aristocracy. All the prestige of England's military glory is on the side of the latter. The Duke of Wellington belongs "to the order;" he will die for it. Parliament is sold body and soul to the peers: members wipe the lords boots. But by this time there is a new power in England, the press The Edinburg Review and others as bold de mand parliamentary reform; meaning, the overthrow of the nobility. Ten years they fight; then the lords, fearing worse, sulkily succumb For ten years or so, the people are satisfied That cycle accomplished, up starts Dick Cob den, and asks that the lords be no longer al lowed to tax the people to keep up the price o corn, and hence land, wherein lies their wealth Then another long fight, at polls, and meetings and Parliament and printing press. But it ends like the former ones: the lords walk out of their house into the lobby so that free trade shall

pass. A pretty strong foundation here for the continuance of the war. Accordingly Mr. Locke King or some other nobody moves for Parliamentary reform, meaning the old story; and Lord John Russell the model trimmer resists it for a while, then whips round and fathers the bill himself. This time it is a serious matter. the margin left for monarchy being quite fractional, and universal suffrage close at hand. At that critical moment the war with Russiait was a war with France which saved the nobles in 1793-looms up, and for a time no one thinks any more of the war that is being waged at home. The nobles are in an ecstasy.

How grievous their disappointment! The foreign war has hardly begun, and the poor fools have hardly settled themselves in the best offices of State, when the domestic war bursts out more desperate than ever. Men see that the aristocracy have ruined the army, demoralized the State, disgraced the nation. That they are fighting bitterly with each other-Lord Russell tripping Lord Aberdeen, Lord Derby quarrelling with Lord Newcastle, Lord Palmerston refusing to act with Lord Derby, all the lords together in a confused hand to hand scramble-ominous symptoms of portending ruin. And with one voice the men of England pronounce their doom. Sneeringly, bitterly the great London Times tells us that Parliament has adjourned to keep holy the festival of King Charles the Martyr; as though beheading had not been too good for the fellow, and as though every one in England did not know it. Angrily this or that leading man asks the people whether they will sell themselves to the people; and even the street ballads—that speaking literature of the masses -call for "lords in deed, not lords in name."

There is a wonderful significancy in all these facts. That the day has come when the final battle between the men and the noblemen of England must be fought, it were venturesome to assert. Tricks have saved them before dodges, false promises, lying pretexts; the armory of tricks, dodges and lies may save them again. But the oftener these allies are used, the feebler they must become. Every time the lords are driven to shirk the great issue, it strides nearer and nearer to their hearths, grows huger and huger in the lessening distance. What if the people, sick of Lord Grey as of Lord Newcastle, sick of the whole family of lords and peers, should rise suddenly and knock them bodily on the head?

Stranger things have been seen in France. Not all the virtues of the Choriculs or the valor of the Rohans could save their noble houses from the iron heel of democracy or their noble necks from the sharp edge of the guillotine. Down they fell, not in the long lapse of time with the dust of a weary conflict bedraggled with their ashes, but suddenly, in a day, in an hour, with a shock and a crash which shook the kingdom. So terrible, so stunning was the fall that to this day they bave not recovered, and from the year wherein the nobles of England tricked the people with a baseless war with France, that country has had no nobility. Military chieftains have given odd titles to their generals. Old Bourbons have tried to galvanize life into the corpses of the Faubourg St. Germain. Louis Philippe has created a republican peerage. But of the old nobles-the like of whom has governed England ever since the Great Protestant Revolution (it saves time to call things by their old names, absurd though they be) France has had none since the Constituent Assembly. Herein she is in advance of England.

THE OPERA AT NIBLO'S .- The Italian opera s Niblo's Garden will commence shout the 1st of April. Messrs.Ullman and Jacobsohn have engaged some of the first European artists, among them Signora Brambilia and Mdle Lagrange, of whom the European critics speak in the highest terms of praise. The arrangements for the season will be on the most liberal scale

THE ENGLISH OPERA AT THE BROADWAY .- Miss Louisa Pyne takes a benefit at the Broadway this evening. It is to be her last appearance. This fact alone will cause the house to be filled to overflowing.

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Abolitionism in Harvard College. Boston, Feb. 16, 1855.

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, in the Senare Chamber, yesterday afternoon, Gov. Gardiner in the chair, the nomination of Judge Edward Greely Loring as Law Teacher in the University was submitted for approval. Without debate, a vote was taken, and resulted in year 10, mays 20. This action is in consequence of Mr. Loring acting as Commissioner in the rendition of the fugitive slave Burns, and, in the view of some, foreshadows his removal from his Judgeship by the Legislature.

REJECTION OF MR. EDWARD G. LORING —GREAT RE-JOICING IN BOSTON—FIRING OF CANNON—"THERE IS A NORTH."

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 16, 1855.

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, in the Senate chamber, the nomination by the Corporation of Edward Greely Loring, (of Burns memory,) as law lecturer, was rejected without discussion, by a vote of 20 nays to 10 yeas.

The following named gentlemen voted in favor of Mr. Loring:—

Oring:

R. A. Chapman, John H. Clifford,
Rev. Dr. Gannett, S. D. Bradford,
Dr. Walker, Fresident Dr. Hlagden,
of the College, Thomas Worcester,
Mr. Andrews, Treasurer, Emory Washburn,
R. C. Winthrop.
Governor Gardner voted against Mr. Loring.
Thus kidnapping has been rebuked in const

Thus sidnapping has been defined in the city, and twenty guns are to be fired on the Common to-morrow.

About three bushels of petrions have been presented to the Legislature in favor of Judge Loring's removal as Judge of Probate

Off with his head!

So much for Buckingham.

REMARKS.- According to the above special despatch to Senator Seward's organ—the Tribune—the abolitionists are carrying their agitation into col leges and literary institutions. Thus Mr. Loring, a United States Commissioner, is not permitted to lecture before the Law School of Harvard University, simply because his constitutional oath compelled him der Burus back to the South as a fugitive from justice. What a curious law school is that of Harvard University, to repudiate a solemn statute of their country in the presence of students, who are sent there from all parts of the Union for the express purpose of learning and respecting the laws that govern the affairs of this republic!

Further from Havana

CUBAN ACCOUNTS OF THE RUMORED INVASION—NO QUARTER TO THE PILIBUSTERS—INTENSE EXCITEMENT. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13, 1855;

The advices by the Empire City, from Havana, confirm the accounts by the Crescent City and Isabel, and, in addition, it is stated that General Concha was fully posted relative to the designs of the filibusters. Colonel Kinney is represented as the chief of the expedition, but Generals Quitman and Henderson as the prime movers. The Pampero conveys a part of the expedition. Seven

hundred acres of land are offered to each soldier.

General Coucha has issued a proclamation commanding that no quarter be given to the filibusters in case they are captured, and saying that he relies upon the strength and loyalty of the people to uphold him in his efforts to

A squadron of Lancers have revolted at Pinar del

All is confusion in the island, and troops are moving

Interesting from Washington. THE CUBAN FILEBUPTERS—MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO CATCH THEM, ETC.

Washington, Feb. 16, 1855. The Navy Department has issued orders to New York, ness certain steam vessels chartered by government some two weeks since to meet a hasty demand. Two private steamers have been chartered by government in iew York, one in Boston, and two in New Orleans. In the navy yards at these several stations every thing is in a state of readiness to meet the demands from this city, yet so tquietly managed that but few are in the secret. It is supposed that twenty four hours notice would be all sufficient to get these vessels off on their would be all sufficient to get these vessigs off on their missions. George Law's steamer, the name of which I now forget, repairing in New York for some private ex-pedition, will not be permitted to leave your waters un-til her destination is ascertained and her cargo exam-

The Graceshot, of notoriety, is understood to be in the neighborhood of the Narrows, freighted with her old cargo of muskets, &c. The brig-of-war Bainbridge is instructed to "speak her," for what end can only be guessed at. These active preparations are all made with a view to Cuba. The telegraphic report that reached here yesterday, of the expedition having sailed from New Orleans, is not believed in. The government look appn it as a ruse put forth by the leaders to get importan information of the force that would be likely to meet the expedition, and of the material on hand by Concha to defeat it. It is, however, believed that the fillbusters designed taking immediate advantage of the Cuban army's return, to set sail for their selected parts of the island, where, comparatively speaking, they would be likely to meet with little opposing force, the first alarm having proved a counterfeit. This new conceived military movement, if attempted,

this new conceived miviary movement, it attempted, will prove a certain failure; the government has its reliable informants in every suspected spot in the Union, and no expedition will be allowed to leave without encountering the full force of the government. It will turn out that a member of the Cabinet, an ex-Senator members of Congress, New York capitalists, and the editor of one of the President's organs, are the coun sellors and conductors of this desperate enterprise.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS-VETO OF THE FRENCH APPROVED—POWELL'S PAINTING OP DE SOTO-GEN. SHIELDS AND HIS DEPEAT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1855. We understand that Senator Jones, of Tennessee, will shortly introduce in the Senate a preamble, stating that the constitution confers upon Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, but that it is ilent upon the subject of emigration; and a resolution that the power to regulate emigration never having been delegated by the people to Congress, the govern-ments of those States afflicted by the influx of foreigners, possess the whole power to make laws regulating their admission or exclusion.

A veto message has been prepared by the President against the French spoliation bill, which will probably

be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

The President has approved and sent to the Senate the bill creating Winfield Scott Lieutenant General of

the United States.

Powell's great painting of De Seto discovering the Mississippi was placed last evening in the vacant panel of the Rotunda. Crowds of visiters have thronged the Capitol all day to see it.

Capitol all day to see it.

The Intelligencer of this morning contains a note from Senator Shields, in which he says that Judge Donglas and his colleagues in the House, exerted themselves to secure his re-election, and are as much dis-

The Thien accures the Intelligencer of an attempt to

create ill-blood between Shields and Donglas by a recent publication.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

John S. Watts, of New Mexico was admitted as an attorney and counsellor of the United States Supreme Court to-day.

No. 73. Stephen J. Lewis, administrator, appellant, vs. Riward R. Eeli, assignee of J. Bell, Jr. The argument was commenced by Mr. Chilton for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Bradley for the appellant, and continued and the second secon

Money, 1st.
States.
Wednesday, 21st.—No. 74—Ayres vs. Carrer.
Thursday, 22d.—No. 77—The Baltimore Pactot Company vs. Balling.
Friday, 25d.—No. 78—Judson vs. Corceran.

Latest from the State Capital. THE WAR OF THE WHIGS-THE TEMPERANCE BILL-PLANE UP IN THE ASSEMBLY-APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSARY GENERAL-DANIEL ULIMAN BURNT IN EFFIGY-A NEW COUNTY PROPOSED. ALBANY, Feb. 16, 1855.

The audience about the Senate chamber were amused an hour or two this morning in listening to Masses. Brooks and Dickinson, in revealing certain transactions in the late united whig party, and particularly what was said to have occurred in 1848 in this city, when a public meeting was in embryo to defeat the election of General Taylor. Mr. Dickinson read a lengthy printed letter sident Fillmore, read by Mr. Brooks some few days since. In this, Mr. Weed says that Mr. Fillmore was freely consulted in relation to that meeting, had fre-quent conversations on that subject, and when finally over, and General Taylor was not denounced, Mr. Fill-more congratulated him (Weed) for having brought the

more congratulated him (weed) for having brought the meeting to such a happy issue and preserved his (F.'s) political character from injury.

Mr. Brooss replied by staing that he was willing, all the world over, to leave the people to judge between the statements of Millard Fillmore and Thurlow Weed. Mr. B. Also produced letters from William Lacy and James Ridd, Esqs., of this city, fully confirming the assertion that the intended meeting to denounce General Explor was concested and arranged in the office of the Bessing Journal.

The debate was quite as spiny as on any previous con-

Journal.

The debate was quite as spicy as on any previous occasion, but neither gentleman alluded in the least to the resolution, viz: authorizing the employment of counsel to defend the State in the Lemmon appeal case. Mr. Brooks intimated that Mr. Filimore would issue a rejoinder to Mr. Weed's letter.

The bill for the relief of Lieutenant Sweeney, of the New York Volunteers, granting him two hundred and fifty dollars, was passed. It passed the House yestarday.

New York Volunteers, granting him two handred and fifty dollars, was passed. It passed the House yesterday.

A new dodge is on the tapis in relation to the temperance bill. Late in the session last evening, just previous to adjournment, the Honorable William W. Weed, delegate in the House from Erie country, and a leading whig, rose and presented a substitute for the prohibitory law under consideration. Coming as it did, from such a distinguished member, it received the most respectful consideration. The substitute was read by the Clerk and ordered to be printed. It contains only sixteen short sections, and is much less stringent than the one before the House. There is some political financiering about this engrossing matter, and the result may prove that the predictions made at the early put of the session, that the prohibitory bill would be thrown overboard after the election of Seward, will become truthful history. The ultra-temperance fanatics are highly incensed at this movement of Mr. Weed of Eric.

Quite a flare up occurred in the House this morning. Mr. Leigh rose and stated that the select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the imprisonment of witnesses, was ready to report. The gentlemar commenced reading the document, when Mr. Wager interrupted and wanted to introduce a resolution relating to the subject. The Speaker decided that Mr. Leigh was entitled to the door and reading his report. When he concluded, Mr. Stanton stated that as one of the members of the select committee, he disagreed to much of the matter contained in the report Mr. Baker, another of the select committee, he disagreed to much of the matter contained in the report which he believed to be untrue, and language which was disrespectful to a foreign nation. The resolution was adopted, and the report back to the select committee. He said there were statements contained in the report which he believed to be untrue, and language which was disrespectful to a foreign nation. The resolution was adopted, and the repo

tend at the Commissary Department.

The rage for effect puring increases. The burning of Speaker Littlejohn has produced a retaliatory spirit, and last night the old clo' of Daniel Ulman, stuffed with straw and smeared with tar, was burnt in front of the Journal office.

and last night the old clo' of Daniel Ul'man, stuffed with straw and smeared with tar, was burnt in front of the Journal office.

Petitions are possing in numerously every day, praying for the erection of the new county of Highland, on the Hudson river. The proposition is, to take from the county of Ulster the towns of Gardner, Shawanguni; Plattekill, Mariborough; and from Orange, Crawford, Montgomery, New Windser, Cornwall and Newburg. The population in this district is about 38,000, leaving the old counties each with a population of something like 48,000. The capitol of the new county would be placed at Newburg, to which all the plank roads, turn-pless, and the branch of Ere Railroad, running into the interior centre. Nearly all the inhabitants within the region named do their marketing at Newburg; and those and the Ulster towns, when compelled to perform a journey to Kingston, the capital, proceed southerly to Newburg, cross the river, and take the railroad through Dutchess county, as far north as Rhinebeck, and then recross the river to their own county. So with regard to the flowns in Orange county, proposed to be incorporated in the new county. In attending county, courts at Goshen, the people cross the river into Putnam county, and alight from the cars at Fishkill, recross the river to Newburg, and then proceed come twenty miles into the interior. The present location of the county buildings in both Ulster and Orange will remain as at present, at Gossen and Kingston. The proposition for the new county of Highirnd seems to meet with approbation thus far.

ANOTHER RESPITE OF PHELPS THE MURDERER ALBANY, Feb. 16, 1855. Another respite of three weeks has been granted by the Governor to Phelps, the murderer of his wife, who was to have been hung this morning.

POUGHERRESIE, Feb. 16, 1855.

An effigy, labelled "Little John the Perjurer, may God help him," was hung on a tree in front of our Court House last night. It created little excitement, and was taken down this morning by two Irishmen without

From Hoston.

BTRIKE OF THE LABORERS ON THE NEW PORK CENTRAL RAILROAD—ARKEST OF GOV. GARDNER—BFFEOTS OF THE PERSHET, RTG. BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1855.
About four hundred laborers on the New York Central

Railroad struck yesterday for wages due to them. Many of them are the heads of families, without the means of obtaining the necessaries of life. Their claims upon the company are said to amount to between seventeen and eighteen thousand dollars. William Finlay, a lad fourteen years old, was arrested

in Providence to-day, charged with stealing funds to the amount of twenty-two hundred dollars from his employers, Mesers. Jenkins & Coffin, of 22 Doane street, in this city. A warrant was issued from the Police court to-day for

the arrest of Governor Gardner, for the violation of a city ordinance, he being of the firm of Denny, Rice & Gardner, dry goods dealers; and the charge is blocking up the side walks with bales and boxes of goods. The one will probably be paid without allowing the matter The northern trains detained by the freshet, arrived

this afternoon. At various points the water on the track was quite deep. The Boston and Maine road has suffered considerable damage. At Wilmingtoe and North Andover culverts have been made of such exten as to stop the passage of the trains. At Haverhill an arch stone bridge across the river has been carris away. There is also a serious culvert at East Kingston. Large gapgs of men have been put to wor' these damages, and it is expected they wi de so far completed as to allow the trains to pass to morrow.

Opening of Navigation at Pittsburg.

Privation of the Privat water in the channel of the Ohio, and the river still con inues rising.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Our stock market was steady this moraing at the following rates:—Reading Rallroad, 13 %, 10 min state Fives, 87.

Money continues easy.

New Orleans, Feb. 13, 1885.

Our cotton market has been firm to day, with sales of 6,000 bales. Freights to Liverpool are rather firmer.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16, 1885.

The sales of cotton here for the week have been 10,000 bales, at prices ranging from 6c. a 9% per cent premium. CHARLESTON, Feb. 16, 1885.

The sales of cotton here for the week have been 10,000 bales, at prices ranging from 6c. a 9% per per lb., a decline of an %c. a %c. on last week's quotations. The receipts add up 14,000 bales. There is no change to report in the rise market. The receipts for the week amount to 3,000 tierces, and the stock on hand is 6,7(0 tierces. Freightst—Cotton to Liverpool, 5-16d.; to Havre, %d.

Maratime Affairs. THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX—HER DEPARTURE FOR

LIVERPOOL.

The steamship Africa, from Soston, arrived here at 5 e'clock this moraing, and sailed for Liverpool at half-past seven, with a strong breeze from the pouthward. Weather foggy.

THE STEAMSHIP NORTH CAROLINA IN DISTRIBA, ETC., PHILADRIPHIA, Peb. 16, 1855.

The steamship Negth Oxfolina, beace for Liverpool.